

PUBLISHED DAILY IN LAPPIN'S BLDG., JANEVILLE, WIS.
BY THOMSON & ROBERTS
TERMS OF THE PAPER.—
ONE DOLLAR IN ADVANCE.
THREE MONTHS, \$1.50.
ONE YEAR, \$16.
TWO YEARS, \$30.
THREE YEARS, \$45.
A. M. THOMSON. W. G. ROBERTS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

THE NEWS.

Our dispatches though generally quite interesting, bring nothing of peculiarly startling import. From official and other sources we begin to get at the nature and extent of our successes at Mobile. Brilliant and cheering as they are, they were not obtained without severe loss to us. The Tecumseh went down carrying with her the gallant Craven and many of his men, and we lost beside several valuable officers. But this damage was not inflicted upon us by the rebels without their receiving fearful retribution, as the dispatches show. It is evidently the purpose of Admiral Farragut to reduce Fort Morgan, and he will undoubtedly accomplish it.

Sheridan is giving the forces of Early a sharp race, and has already come up with his rear guard if not with the main body of his troops. Being a man of prompt action, we may expect soon to hear of a battle in the valley.

The rebels at Richmond have a story that the Yankees are raising the siege of Petersburg. It will be fortunate for them if the raising is not done by blowing them into the air.

The savages in the Northern part of Kansas are committing atrocities, that would do tolerable credit to the savagery of the South.

Gold col at 2.56.

SETTLING WITH A TENANT.—When Bradley Johnson entered Frederick during the late raid, he had a settlement with the occupant of his house, (his former residence in that city,) who had come into possession of it by virtue of a rule under the Confiscation act of Congress. The proceedings were rather more summary than agreeable. They are thus related by the Washington Union:

When Bradley Johnson entered Frederick, he directed his steps to his old dwelling where he and his family once resided. He found his old homestead occupied by a Northern man, who purchased it from the government. He asked for the occupant who appeared, and with a few pertinent inquiries, Bradley informed him that he was the rightful owner of the house, and at once demanded \$1,400, at the rate of \$100 per month—the man residing in it fourteen months. He gave the man thirty minutes to collect the rent, which was done. Bradley asked him if he wanted a receipt. The man said no, and then Bradley gave him two hours to move his goods out; which was also done. The house was then set on fire, and in a little while was a mass of ruins. A man who purchases confiscated property must run just such chances of loss, especially if the property is on the borders.

SOMETHING WRONG.—The Madison Journal complains that there is something wrong in the government of Camp Randall, as substitutes escape too often. It says:

"There must be some great remissness in those having the camp under their charge. We don't know who is at fault, but if the Government wants men, it should see that there is a reform in the management of Camp Randall. Otherwise substitute will soon be cheap in proportion to the ease with which they escape, and the State may fill its quota without adding to the effective force in the field. If it is important for the Government to raise men, it is equally important to retain them when mustered into the service."

The Copperheads of Indianapolis and theirabouts, under the advice of the Indianapolis Sentinel, a secession paper, have organized themselves into an association called Gophers. Their first exploit was attacking an innocent negro in the night, shooting and disabling him, and then robbing him of five dollars. Gallant heroes! devoted patriots!! Thus do the precious Copperheads preserve the liberties of the people.

UNDER the amended internal revenue law, every person, firm or corporation, engaged in any business, trade or profession for which no other license is required, and which brings an income of gross receipt exceeding \$1,000 a year, must pay a license of \$10. One license will not exempt a firm, every individual being required to pay his own license.

MEXICAN NEWS.—Mexican advices report that Acapulco is surrounded by the forces of Alvarez. Gen. Uranga has declared for the Empire, but only a few of his men have followed. A large liberal force holds Colima. The blockade at Manzillo is not enforced.

The only paper that put up the Fremont ticket in this State—the Manitowoc Democrat, a German Republican paper published in that village for many years past—has been suspended.

A SINCERE speculator in Philadelphia has in store twenty-five thousand hogsheads of sugar, which he is holding for a rise. How much less than a public enemy is such a man?

LET THE CAPITAL AWAKE.—A New York paper says: "There can be no doubt that the mass of people are pouring forth everything—lives and means—for the successful termination of this war. But is capital doing the duty of the hour? Are our rich men straining every nerve to help the Government in its two great wants for the present moment—men and money? A reserve of three hundred thousand men ought to be formed this Autumn."

Every wealthy man—whether exempt or drafted or not—ought to feel it his duty to procure several substitutes. Ladies of fortune should be represented in the army. Trustees and guardians might, in many cases, with the consent of their wards, suffer their estates to supply a soldier for the armies of their country. Our citizens abroad should all appear, through substitutes, in the National forces."

A YANKEE traveler, describing a doughnut of unusually large proportions which he purchased at Buffalo, says: "It was one of those stupendous achievements of art which are only attempted in the vicinity of a great work of nature like the Niagara Falls."

SODA WATER.—Cold, sparkling and delicious at the Philadelphia Drug Store.

may 23d/1864.

dinner 15.

Janesville Daily Gazette.

VOLUME 8.

JANESVILLE, WIS., MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1864.

NUMBER 142.

STATE NEWS.

LOCAL MATTERS.

RAILROAD DIRECTORY.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Chicago & Northwestern.

ARRIVE. DEPART.
From Chicago... 2:45 A.M. Going South... 12:35 A.M.
" " 9:50 " " 7:30 "
" " 10:00 A.M. " 4:20 P.M.
" Ft. Howard... 4:15 P.M. North... 2:10 P.M.
" " 12:20 A.M. " 2:35 P.M.

Mil. & Prairie du Chien.

ARRIVE. DEPART.
From Milwaukee... 4:00 P.M. For P. in C... 11:15 A.M.
" " 12:45 " " 1:30 P.M.
" " 1:45 P.M. Milwaukee... 1:40 P.M.
" " 4:10 P.M. Monroe... 4:20 P.M.
" " 12:30 A.M. " Monroe... 4:20 P.M.

Arrival and Departure

of the mails at the Janesville Post Office, on and after

May 16th, 1864.

ARRIVE. DEPART.
Chicago through... 2:10 A.M. 6:00 P.M. 12:35 A.M.
Milwaukee through... 2:45 A.M. 6:30 P.M. 1:30 P.M.
Milwaukee through... 2:25 A.M. 9:00 P.M. 1:30 P.M.
Milwaukee, west... 4:10 P.M. 1:30 P.M. 1:40 P.M.
Mil. & P. du C. west... 4:10 P.M. 1:30 P.M. 1:00 P.M.
Mil. & P. du C. east... 1:20 A.M. 8:30 P.M. 4:20 P.M.
Beloit, Beloit, and Beloit & Mil. branch... 5:00 P.M. 7:30 A.M. 8:00 A.M.
East Mil. via D-troit... 2:05 P.M. 3:25 P.M. 4:15 P.M.
Overland road from Milwaukee arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 9 P.M. Departs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 10:00 A.M. Arrives Tuesdays and Fridays at 11:00 A.M. Departs Tuesdays and Fridays at 1:30 P.M.

Arrived mail to Emerald Grove arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Office hours from 7:30 A.M. to 8 P.M. Sundays from 9 A.M. to 10:00 A.M. J. M. BURGESS, P.M. my/Mar.

KEY FOUND.—A large brass key left in

Mr. Johnson's office a few days since,

will be found at this office.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—There will be a basket pie sale at the house of Geo. W. Benét in the town of Rock, on Wednesday afternoon and evening, the 17th inst., for the benefit of the Soldiers Aid Society of said town. A general invitation is extended to all.

Mrs. E. W. BENET.

Some CORN.—A stalk of corn was brought into our office on Saturday evening, taken from the field of Mr. Church of the town of Milton, which measured just twelve feet in height. This was no exception to the general rule but was a fair specimen of the entire field. Seeing this is an unfavorable season, we would like to see some of the productions of a good year.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE—RECRUITING.—If we may judge by the numbers

visiting the Provost Marshal's office, it is

one of the most attractive places in this

section of the country. At an early hour

visitors begin to throng the entrance to it,

and the interest centered there has rather

increased than diminished throughout the

day. Volunteers and substitutes have offered quite freely, and we understand

that a number have been credited to the

city.

The Appleton Crescent has the following items: The dwelling of Mrs. Otto, wife of Lieut. Henry Otto, 21st Wis., now at Atlanta, caught fire last Wednesday forenoon and was consumed. The house was situated in the Second Ward, near the Railway Depot, and was worth about \$500. Most of the contents were saved, some articles of furniture being lost. Appleton was startled on Wednesday by the intelligence that W. McE. Himesbaugh, son of Rev. M. Himesbaugh, and a member of Co. 24th Wis., died recently at Memphis, after a brief illness. He was a very promising young man, and his demise will be sorely felt in the community. Maj. Nathan Paine, of the First Cavalry, for a long time a resident of that city, was killed in McCook's affair near Atlanta. He was one of the most excellent young men in the River Valley, and in all respects a good officer.—The Oconto Lumberman says: The woods in three or four different places are on fire, and can be seen plainly from the upper part of the Empire Lagoon.—The Milwaukee News says that a man in that city lost the sight of both eyes by getting lime in them on Friday. An effort is making to charter one of the Grand Haven steamers to carry the lameovery to the National Convention in Chicago on the 29th inst.

COMPLIMENTARY TO GOV. RANDALL.—The Oswego Commercial Advertiser of the 9th, gives quite a report of the speech of Gov. Randall, of this State, in that city the night before, and at the conclusion

says: "Such are some of the points stated

over memory, discussed in this speech of

most remarkable power. It was logical,

sound, convincing and hopeful on every

point, and carried conviction direct to the

mind of the listener. Although it occu-

ped over two hours in the delivery, the

entire audience forgot fatigue, forgot

weariness, so wholly were the people ab-

sorbed in the great truths to which they

were listening.

Gov. Randall may return to his duties

at the seat of government with the proud

consciousness that he has done a good, a

solid and patriotic work in Oswego. Such

a speech as that should be heard by every

patriot, and especially by every doubting

man in the land."

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The pas-

senger train on the Northwestern Road

drove here at 2 o'clock yesterday morning

met with a severe accident, when about

two miles east of Chicago, caused by run-

ning over a cow. A portion of the train

was thrown from the track, killing a

switch tender who happened to be on the

spot, and injuring the conductor and a

brakeman, the latter of whom was not on

active duty at the time. We did not learn

that any one else was injured, or that

much damage was done. The train reached

here about 9 o'clock in the morning.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OR

THE BLIND INSTITUTE.—At the annual

meeting of the Board of Trustees of the

Blind Institute held on Saturday evening,

Mr. G. H. Little was elected Superintendent

for the ensuing two years from Octo-

ber next. His nominations for teachers

in the Institute for the year commencing

in September, were as follows, and were confirmed by the Board:

Matron, Mrs. Maria H. WHITING.

Teacher, Miss F. A. LORD.

" " SABRA A. SCOFIELD.

" " H. A. DAGGETT.

Mr. J. H. TEMPLE.

From the 40th REGIMENT.—A gentle-

man writing from the 40th regiment under

date of Memphis, August 8th says: "We

are doing duty as usual, on picket, and occa-

sionally on trains running from here to

La Grange, Corinth and Holly Springs.

We have 180 on the sick report this

morning. There are 60 in our regi-

ment hospitals, five or ten in the hospitals in

town, and 120 sick in their tents. The

diseases are mostly dysentery, diarrhoea,

remittent and intermittent fevers. Seven

of our number have died since we left

Wisconsin, and two or three more will

probably die this week, two with dysen-

tery. One man accidentally shot himself

by pulling his gun towards him by the

muzzle at 3 o'clock at night as he was

roused up to go on guard. He died in

three minutes, being shot through the

lower part of the abdomen. The James-

ville men are all well or doing well,

eight or ten of them are sick but not dan-

gerously so. There is one of Co. "A" in

the General Hospital by the name of Put-

ten, who lives at Monroe or Albany, who

is dangerously ill, and will probably

die.

NEW STOCK YARDS.—The new stock

yards of the Chicago, Burlington & Quin-

cy R. R. Co., in Chicago, are being fitted

up in the most extensive and convenient

manner, and will add greatly to the fa-

cilities for receiving and shipping stock of

all kinds. Four of Fairbanks' Stock

Scales, forty-two feet long, and wide

enough to weigh an entire car load at once,

are being built in the yards, so that all

MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

For President,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.For Vice-President,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.ELECTORS AT LARGE.
W. W. FIELD. H. L. BLOOD.
DISTRICT ELECTORS.
1st-GEO. C. NORTHRUP.
2nd-JONATHAN BOWMAN.
3rd-ALLEN WORDEN.
4th-HENRY J. TURNER.
5th-W. J. BELITZ.
6th-A. S. McDILL.*"Teadyism."*

The Milwaukee *News* taunts us with being subservient to the present Administration, and for supporting Mr. Lincoln while we disapprove of some of his acts. We plead guilty to the charge. We are subservient to the Administration of Abraham Lincoln, to a certain extent, because the Administration is essentially the Government and the Government is in peril. Heroin we differ from the *News*. It possesses that superior statesmanship which enables it to see how a man may oppose the war, discourage enlistments, render aid and comfort to traitors in arms, laud the rebel leaders, abuse, malign, slander and misrepresent every act of those constitutionally clothed with power to carry on the war for the safety of the Nation, and yet be faithful to the Government. We are not blessed with such perception. We cannot see why the conduct of the *News* and its adherents, in their bitter and malignant opposition to every act of Mr. Lincoln and his constitutional advisers to save an imperiled country, is not treasonable and disastrous. We believe their contemporaries and posterity will so adjudge and hold them responsible. We believe a man better become "treacherous," as the *News* sneeringly says, to the only power that can crush the rebellion and maintain the integrity of our beloved country, than to become the apologist and abettor of traitors and rebels, as the *News* has.

We respectfully submit whether a man on his knees before Abraham Lincoln, is not a more pleasant sight than a man on his knees before Jeff. Davis? As faithful as we have endeavored to be in upholding the hands of the President since this war broke out, we are free to confess that we have not rendered him such efficient aid and support as the *News* has its idol at Richmond. It has beat us all hollow in zeal and earnestness. We acknowledge it with shame, but it is true. It is also true that we differ with Mr. Lincoln in many things, but in none more than in his treatment of Northern traitors. We believe he ought to hang, without benefit of the clergy, all such treasonable spouters as edit the *News*, but Father Abraham don't see it.

Many persons would oppose Abraham Lincoln if they dared, but they do not. The conduct of the copperheads has driven them into his support. The people see that the exigency of the times is such that it will not do to quarrel about non-essentials. When the house is in flames it will not do to stop and dispute about the origin of the fire. The people love the country better than they love any party, and are ready to support those men whom they believe to be the purest patriots and the best statesmen. All our opponents have to do in order to defeat Abraham Lincoln is to offer us something better than is offered by the Union party. Convince the people that the Chicago nominee, if elected, will carry on the war more vigorously, bring about an honorable peace sooner, and cement the Union more firmly than it can be done by the election of Mr. Lincoln, and they will rally to his support as one man. The people are not wedded to party, but they are thoroughly in love with their country, and, with God's help, they mean to save it. And so they are ready to overlook and pardon many things in Mr. Lincoln's administration now, that they would not brook for a single moment in time of peace. And they overlook more than they would if it were not for the outrageous conduct of the copperheads. By their malice and abuse in adding to the perils and dangers that surround us, the sympathies of the Nation have been drawn out towards Abraham Lincoln. They see a factious opposition more intent in getting into power than in beating back the rebels that clutched at the Nation's throat. They see men writing and printing each week in the North that which is re-published with approving comments at Richmond and Atlanta. They hear men bawl themselves hoarse about peace when they know that the only way to get permanent peace is to conquer it. They see men, waxing rich under the shadow of our flag, grow cheerful and happy over the reverses that happen to the Union cause. And seeing all these dangers is it any wonder that they refuse to leave the ill's they have and fly to others that they know not of? Is it any wonder that they become "treacherous" and "subservient" to that power which is stretched forth to put an end to civil discord and bring peace?

The lofty patriotism exhibited by the American people since this war broke out is not a sickly sentimentalism to be laughed at, but a sacred and holy principle, attested by the blood that they have willingly shed for the perpetuity of our free institutions. Nor can such malignant vilifiers as the *News* drive them from the support of their Government by taunting them with "teadyism" to Abraham Lincoln. There never was so independent a party as the union party of to-day. There never was a party whose public journals and supporters so freely criticised every act of its own Administration, as the party that now supports Abraham

Lincoln. It is our opponents who, like dumb, driven cattle, into the support of the regular nominee no matter if the "devil is the candidate." That is their open boast of party fealty.

To Men who Reflect.

The *United States Economist*, in an article appealing to the people to "stand by the Government," presents some facts and figures worthy of the consideration of reflecting men. It shows that there is no investment equal to the Government loan now on the market, and argues that, in addition to this consideration, the duty of sustaining the Government is imperative. We quote:

"But says some timid character, 'If the rebellion should succeed, what will then be the condition of the Government bonds?' We answer, 'The rebellion will not succeed.' The people of the United States will never consent to a division of the Union, in our judgment. However much they may differ as to the causes of the war, or the manner in which it is conducted, when it comes to the question of a division it will be found that the 'pecuniary' party are scarcely worth the count, and if the Union is preserved (as it will be) the interest on the debt will be paid until such times as the development of the resources of the country shall warrant the establishment of a sinking fund which will eventually extinguish the principal. Did it ever occur to our readers what amount of wealth is added to the country each year in time of peace. We venture to assert, from our knowledge of the extent of the trade, commerce, agricultural and manufacturing productions, that if the war was ended, we should increase the capital of the country an average of five thousand millions per annum for the next ten years, and steadily add to the amount each year, so long as we remained at peace. Emigration would flow to us from all parts of the habitable globe in countless thousands. Capital from all parts of Europe would seek investment in our manufactures, internal improvements and public securities. Our mineral and agricultural resources, which are beyond computation, would be rapidly developed, and commerce would be immensely increased, and the interest on a debt of four or five thousand millions would be no heavy burden for a people unsurpassed in energy, industry, and capacity for the accumulation of property—in a country of such resources as are unequalled on the face of the earth.

We sometimes feel an inexplicable disgust in listening to the croakings of some of the weak-kneed and still weaker minded sceptics of the progress of the war. They give our brave armies no credit when they achieve such successes as Sherman has recently accomplished, but when Grant meets with a repulse (the only one, too, since he has had command of the Army of the Potomac) they magnify it to proportions wholly unwarranted by the facts, and seem to regard it as decisive of the campaign. Away with such nonsense. Grant mined the fortifications of Petersburg, assaulted, and failed to take them, only because of the delay in charging promptly after the explosion, but he inflicted a greater loss upon the enemy than they did upon him, for they acknowledged a loss of three thousand, while it is not pretended that our loss was more than 2,500, including 1,200 prisoners which the rebels claim to have taken. What is the disaster compared with the repulse which the rebel army at Atlanta received from Sherman on the 20th and 22d of July, where the losses of the enemy fell but little, if any, short of twenty thousand? But we have not space to pursue this reasoning.

We are now at the very turning point of the war, and all that is required to bring it to a successful termination is for the truly loyal to stand by the Government with all their might. Sherman will in all human probability capture Atlanta during the present month, when he will be enabled to turn his forces eastward and threaten Richmond from the west. No uneasiness need be felt in regard to Grant. He is full of resources and indomitable perseverance. It took six months to take Vicksburg, which, it will be re-elected, the croakers then said "a million of men" could not take. Sebastian resisted the combined French and English forces for more than two years, having been assaulted four different times before it was finally taken. Richmond and Atlanta are both strongly fortified, and will require time, patience and skill to reduce them, but Grant and Sherman with the noble armies under their command, are equal to the emergency. Let the people who remain at home do their duty by subscribing liberally for the new loan, and no fears need be entertained of a restoration of slavery.—*Daily Life.*

Special Notices.

REMOVAL!

Da. M. B. JOHNSON has removed to Jackson & Smith's New Building, over the Rock County Bank, where he will wait upon his friends and customers in any department of dentistry. ——— deduced

NERVOUS DISEASES

AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY, arising from specific causes, in both sexes—new and reliable treatment, in report of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. 317aplaivid

HOW TO CLEAR THE HOUSE OF FLIES.

Use Dutcher's Celebrated LIGHTNING FLY KILLER, a neat, cheap article, easy to use. Every sheet will kill a quart. SOLD EVERYWHERE. 60cjdawf

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.

This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Candy Goods Dealers. Jan26dawf

WYNKOOP'S ICELAND PECTORAL.

Diseases of the Throat, Chest, and Pulmonary Organs are very prevalent, and dangerous. The properties of a medicine to alleviate, cure, and spread these complaints, must be expectorant, antidyspeptic and invigorating, loosening the mucus of the throat, and imparting tone to the entire system. No discovery in medical science ever mastered the class of diseases like Dr. Wynkoop's Iceland Pectoral. It is used with the most astonishing results in all cases of Bronchitis, Tuberculosis, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria or Putrid Sores, Asthma, Croup, Cough, Cold, Nervous Irritation, &c.

The Rev. J. J. POIRIER certifies—"that I have used Dr. Wynkoop's Pectoral for several years, myself and my family, for severe pulmonary complaints, and have recommended it to many others, and have never seen it equal." Rev. J. J. PORTER, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hundreds and thousands of important testimonial could be produced, showing its remarkable cures and that it never fails.

It is composed of pure Iceland Moss, Balm of Gilead, Persian Balsam, Elecampane, Camphor, Burdock, and other invaluable expectorant and tonic ingredients. It is harsh, prompt and lasting. Invalids and infirm cannot afford to neglect a trial. Every family should have it. It is remarkable for Groups. Full descriptions, recommendations and directions accompany each bottle.

By all the principal Druggists. ——— aug24dawf

N. W. TRIPPI, Chairman Com.

ASSEMBLY CONVENTION.

The 24 Assembly District, comprising the towns of Union, Franklin, and Rock, have requested to send the usual number of delegates to attend the 10th inst., to a point two delegates to represent the same district in the Congressional Convention to be held at Watertown on the 25th inst.

By order of Committee.

TOWN OF JONESVILLE.

The Union Republicans of the town of Jonesville are notified that a census will be held at the Rock River House, on Thursday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the Senatorial Convention on the 20th inst., and to appoint delegates to attend the County Convention to be held in Jonesville on the 21st inst., and to transact other business as may properly come before the meeting.

By order of Committee.

TOWN CAUCUS.

The Republican voters of the town of Rock are requested to meet at the usual place of holding elections, on Friday, the 10th day of August, at 1 o'clock p.m., to appoint delegates to represent the same district in the Senatorial, Congressional and County Conventions to be held at Jonesville on the 20th, 21st, and 22d inst.

By order of Committee.

C A U C U S .

The Republican voters of the town of Rock are requested to meet at the usual place of holding elections, on Friday, the 10th day of August, at 1 o'clock p.m., to choose delegates to attend the Senatorial Convention to be held at Jonesville August 21st; also to attend the County Convention to be held in Jonesville, on Wednesday, the 22d day of August.

By order of Committee.

TOWN OF BRADFORD.

The Republican Union voters of the town of Bradford are requested to meet at the usual place of holding elections, on Friday, the 10th day of August, at 1 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of electing delegates to represent the same district in the Congressional Convention to be held at Watertown on the 25th inst. Also to do any other business proper to be done when met.

By order of Committee.

TOWN OF BOSTON.

The Union Republicans of the town of Boston are requested to meet at the usual place of holding elections, on Friday, the 10th day of August, at 1 o'clock p.m., to choose delegates to attend the Senatorial Convention to be held at Watertown on the 25th inst. Also to do any other business proper to be done when met.

By order of Committee.

TOWN OF FULTON.

The Republican Union voters of the town of Fulton are requested to meet at the usual place of holding elections, on Friday, the 10th day of August, at 1 o'clock p.m., to choose delegates to represent the same district in the Senatorial Convention to be held at Watertown on the 25th inst.

By order of Committee.

TOWN OF HARMONY.

The Republican voters of the town of Harmony, and all others who are in favor of upholding the Government, are requested to meet at the house of J. E. Young, Esq., on the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Assembly to be supported at the coming election; and also for the purpose of selecting two delegates to represent the same district in the Congressional Convention to be held at Watertown on the 25th inst.

By order of Committee.

TOWN OF MILTON.

The Union electors of the town of Milton, who are in favor of upholding the Government, are requested to meet at the house of J. E. Young, Esq., on the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock p.m., to nominate a candidate for Assembly to be supported at the coming election; and also to appoint delegates to represent the same district in the Senatorial Convention to be held at Watertown on the 25th inst.

By order of Committee.

TOWN OF UNION.

The Union electors of the town of Union are requested to meet at the house of J. E. Young, Esq., on the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock p.m., to nominate a candidate for Assembly to be supported at the coming election; and also to appoint delegates to represent the same district in the Senatorial Convention to be held at Watertown on the 25th inst.

By order of Committee.

TOWN OF FREDERICKSBURG.

The Union electors of the town of Fredericksburg are requested to meet at the house of J. E. Young, Esq., on the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock p.m., to nominate a candidate for Assembly to be supported at the coming election; and also to appoint delegates to represent the same district in the Senatorial Convention to be held at Watertown on the 25th inst.

By order of Committee.

TOWN OF FULTON.

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By order of Committee.

TOWN OF HARRISON.

The Union electors of the town of Harrison are requested to meet at the house of J. E. Young, Esq., on the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock p.m., to nominate a candidate for Assembly to be supported at the coming election; and also to appoint delegates to represent the same district in the Senatorial Convention to be held at Watertown on the 25th inst.

By order of Committee.

TOWN OF JONESVILLE.

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By order of Committee.

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By order of Committee.

TOWN OF JONESVILLE.

The Union electors of the town of Jonesville are requested to meet at the house of J. E. Young, Esq., on the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock p.m., to nominate a candidate for Assembly to be supported at the coming election; and also to appoint delegates to represent the same district in the Senatorial Convention to be held at Watertown on the 25th inst.

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Janesville Daily Gazette.

MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1861.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

For President,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
of Illinois.

For Vice-President,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
of Tennessee.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.

W. W. FIELD. H. L. BLOOD.
DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1st—**GEO. C. NORTHRUP**.
2nd—**JONATHAN BOWMAN**.
3rd—**ALLEN WORDEN**.
4th—**HENRY J. TURNER**.
5th—**W. J. BELITZ**.
6th—**A. S. McDILL**.

"Toadyism."

The Milwaukee News taunts us with being subservient to the present Administration, and for supporting Mr. Lincoln while we disapprove of some of his acts. We plead guilty to the charge. We are subservient to the Administration of Abraham Lincoln, to a certain extent, because the Administration is essentially the Government and the Government is in peril. Herein we differ from the News. It possesses that superior statesmanship which enables it to see how a man may oppose the war, discourage enlistments, render aid and comfort to traitors in arms, laud the rebel leaders, abuse, malign, slander and misrepresent every act of those constitutionally clothed with power to carry on the war for the safety of the Nation, and yet be faithful to the Government. We are not blessed with such perception. We cannot see why the conduct of the News and its adherents, in their bitter and malignant opposition to every act of Mr. Lincoln and his constitutional advisers to save an impaled country, is not treasonable and disastrous. We believe their contemporaries and posterity will so adjudge and hold them responsible. We believe a man better become "true-lent," as the News sneeringly says, to the only power that can crush the rebellion and maintain the integrity of our beloved country, than to become the apologist and abettor of traitors and rebels, as the News has. We respectfully submit whether a man on his knees before Abraham Lincoln, is not a more pleasant sight than a man on his knees before Jeff. Davis? As faithful as we have endeavored to be in upholding the hands of the President since this war broke out, we are free to confess that we have not rendered him such efficient aid and support as the News has its idol at Richmond. It has beat us all hollow in zeal and earnestness. We acknowledge it with shame, but it is true. It is also true that we differ with Mr. Lincoln in many things, but in none more than in his treatment of Northern traitors. We believe he ought to hang, without benefit of the clergy, all such treasonable plotters as edit the News but Father Abraham don't see it.

Many persons would oppose Abraham Lincoln if they dared, but they do not. The conduct of the copperheads has driven them into his support. The people see that the exigency of the times is such that it will not do to quarrel about non-essentials. When the house is in flames it will not do to stop and dispute about the origin of the fire. The people love the country better than they love any party, and are ready to support those men whom they believe to be the purest patriots and the best statesmen. All our opponents have to do in order to defeat Abraham Lincoln is to offer us something better than is offered by the Union party. Convince the people that the Chicago nominees, if elected, will carry on the war more vigorously, bring about an honorable peace sooner, and cement the Union more firmly than it can be done by the election of Mr. Lincoln, and they will rally to his support as one man. The people are not wedded to party, but they are thoroughly in love with their country, and, with God's help, they mean to save it. And so they are ready to overlook and pardon many things in Mr. Lincoln's administration now, that they would not brook for a single moment in time of peace. And they overlook more than they would if it were not for the outrageous conduct of the copperheads. By their malignity and abuse in adding to the perils and dangers that surround us, the sympathies of the Nation have been drawn out towards Abraham Lincoln. They see a faustian opposition more intent in getting into power than in beating back the rebels that clutch at the Nation's throat. They see men writing and printing each week in the North that which is republished with approving comments at Richmond and Atlanta. They hear men bawl themselves hoarse about peace when they know that the only way to get permanent peace is to conquer it. They see men waxing rich under the shadow of our flag, grow cheerful and happy over the reverses that happen to the Union cause. And seeing all these dangers is it any wonder that they refuse to leave the ills they have and fly to others that they know not of? Is it any wonder that they become "true-lent" and "subservient" to that power which is stretched forth to put an end to civil discord and bring peace? The lofty patriotism exhibited by the American people since this war broke out is not a sickly sentimentalism to be laughed at, but a sacred and holy principle, attested by the blood that they have willingly shed for the perpetuity of our free institutions. Nor can such malignant vilifiers as the News drive them from the support of their Government by taunting them with "toadyism" to Abraham Lincoln. There never was so independent a party as the union party of to-day. There never was a party whose public journals and supporters so freely criticised every act of its own Administration, as the party that now supports Abraham

Lincoln. It is our opponents who go, like dumb, driven cattle, into the support of the regular nominee no matter if "the devil is the candidate." That is their open boast of party fealty.

To Men who Reflect.

The United States Economist, in an article appealing to the people to "stand by the Government," presents some facts and figures worthy of the consideration of reflecting men. It shows that there is no investment equal to the Government loan now on the market, and argues that, in addition to this consideration, the duty of sustaining the Government is imperative. We quote:

"But says some timid character, 'If the rebellion should succeed, what will then become of the Government bonds?' We answer, 'The rebellion will not succeed!' The people of the United States will never consent to a division of the Union, in our judgment. However much they may differ as to the causes of the war, or the manner in which it is conducted, when it comes to the question of a division, it will be found that the 'peace-at-any-price' party are scarcely worth the count, and if the Union is preserved (as it will be) the interest on the debt will be paid until such times as the development of the resources of the country shall warrant the establishment of a sinking fund that will eventually extinguish the principal. Did it ever occur to our readers what amount of wealth is added to the country each year in time of peace. We venture to assert, from our knowledge of the extent of the trade, commerce, agricultural and manufacturing productions, that if the war was ended, we should increase the capital of the country an average of five thousand millions per annum for the next ten years, and steadily add to the amount each year, so long as we remained at peace. Emigration would draw us from all parts of the habitable globe in countless thousands. Capital from all parts of Europe would seek investment in our manufactures, internal improvements and public securities. Our mineral and agricultural resources, which are beyond computation, would be rapidly developed, and commerce would be immensely increased, and the interests on a debt of four or five thousand millions would be no heavy burden for a people unsurpassed in energy, industry, and capacity for the accumulation of property—in a country of such resources as are unequalled on the face of the earth.

We sometimes feel an inexplicable disgust in listening to the croakings of some of the weak-kneed and still weaker minded sceptics on the progress of the war. They give our brave armies no credit when they achieve such successes as Sherman has recently accomplished, but when Grant meets with a repulse (the only one, too, since he has had command of the Army of the Potomac) they magnify it to proportions wholly unwarranted by the facts, and seem to regard it as decisive of the campaign. Away with such nonsense. Grant minned the fortifications of Petersburg, assaulted, and failed to take them, only because of the delay in charging promptly after the explosion, but he incurred a greater loss upon the enemy than they did upon him, for they acknowledged a loss of three thousand, while it is not pretended that our loss was more than 2,500, including 1,200 prisoners which the rebels claim to have taken. What is the disaster compared with the repulse which the rebel army at Atlanta received from Sherman on the 20th and 22d of July, where the losses of the enemy fell little, if any, short of twenty thousand? But we have not space to pursue this reasoning.

We are now at the very turning point of the war, and all that is required to bring it to a successful termination is for the truly loyal to stand by the Government with all their might. Sherman will in all human probability capture Atlanta during the present month, when he will be enabled to turn his forces eastward and threaten Richmond from the west. No uneasiness need be felt in regard to Grant. He is full of resources and indomitable perseverance. It took six months to take Vicksburg, which is still to be recaptured, the breakers that said "no million of men" could not take. Sebastian resisted the combined French and English forces for more than two years, having been assaulted four different times before it was finally taken. Richmond and Atlanta are both strongly fortified, and will require time, patience and skill to reduce them, but Grant and Sherman with the noble armies under their command, are equal to the emergency. Let the people who remain at home do their duty by subscribing liberally for the new loan, and no fears need be entertained of a restoration of the Union."

Don't Like Kentucky.—The Richmond Examiner is rather severe on the friends of the Confederacy residing in Kentucky. It denounces them as not daring to defend their own rights, and as being too cowardly to openly countenance those who would protect the institutions of the State. Corruption and selfishness and怠慢 are prevalent and want of all heroism are the commonest terms applied to those of whom it is claimed in Kentucky, are or would be friends of the South if they dared to avow their sentiments. A late editorial in the journal referred to closes with the following outburst of rebel thunder:

"A bloody desolation will yet overwhelm the State despite her mad efforts to evade the rest, by which her Southern sisters proved to the world the virtue that was in them. She ought to welcome it. She will be more glorious with the round shot plowing her ruined seed fields, her homesteads desolate, her cities in ashes, her whole territory one dark and bloody ground again; than she is now with her cattle of incredible fatness and excess of amazing height, and boasting of their blood rather than of that within her own veins."

This Springfield Republican well says: "The government issues are in every man's hands, from those of the millionaire to those of the hod-carrier. Hundreds of millions of these issues, which depend for their value upon the integrity of the Government, are spread all over the country, and enter into all the transactions of trade. Besides this there are a thousand millions of government bonds held in all classes, in sums varying from fifty dollars to a hundred thousand. These bonds have become the basis of banking institutions that are multiplying rapidly in every part of the country. The entire money and business interests of the nation are indissolubly intertwined with the interests of the government."

One Ear.—"Mother," said Ike Partington, "do you know that the 'iron horse' had but one ear?"

"One ear? Merciful gracious, child, what do you mean?"

"Why, the engin eer."

"Engin eer" excluded the old lady, "take some of Dr. Bliss's magical soap, wash your feet, and go to bed."

Her knitting fell to the floor, as she raised her hands and exclaimed: "What a perturbing mind that boy has got!"

Prayer Books!—Prayer Books, and by D. S. Barnes & Co., New York, aug22newyork

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MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1851.

Bryant at Home.

I went from Greenwood to Roslyn (L. I.) to pass a couple of days with the friend who's residence for fifteen years has made that place memorable. He said, with great feeling, that death had never crossed his threshold, and a coffin had been borne from his home. Yet in his kindly and serious presence, it is easy to meditate upon all the shadows as well as the lights of human life. He who wrote the poem to the "Ringed Gentleman" is also the author of "Thaumaturgus," and good company for the lover of nature and man, whatever his mood. His house and grounds are charming. Providence has smiled upon him alike in the choice and culture of his land. In trees and shrubs he is successful as no one else within my knowledge, and his flowers, fruits and forest show nearly all that one zone will harbor. His favorite grove is a memorable haunt, and will be always classic ground; for he has seen the wood shoot up to its present growth and his own hand, with loved and gentle helpers, has laid out and formed those winding paths. Yet beautiful as the whole place is in woods, garden and waters, it is by no means fully developed. It is a diamond in the rough, and if his ideas are carried out, it will be transformed into a paradise that no other fifty acres on earth can surpass in the same style. Bryant seems young in step, tone, and temper, yet he will be seventy years old in November—a sober age which many of our conspicuous men have attained, or are nearing. Dewey, Everett, and I believe, James Walker, have reached that venerable term. Long may they live, and never have reason to say that their days have been few or evil.—Rev. Dr. Osgood.

Wants, Sales, Bents, &c.

WANTED, a situation, by a young man of good business education. Is a good position and full scope experience a factor? W. P. O. Box 356 82nd and 12th st.

FOR SALE—A house with two lots for \$800. Also a house and an acre of land for \$500. To RENT—the second house north of the Bates House, Main street. Apply to W. C. RAYNOR, 82nd and 12th st., Lyaphin's Block, 3d story.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A nice Cottino House, nearly new and pleasantly located. myself. JNO. GRAHAM.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A small FAIRY, 2½ miles east of the city. For particular enquire at the hardware store formerly occupied by H. L. Smith.

FOR SALE—Two Second Hand STEAM BOILERS, one of them a small portable boiler, the other a good sized 33 ft locomotive boiler. These articles may be obtained at a bargain. Inquire at this office. dawdawf

TAKEN UP—About the 9th day of July came into the inclosure of M. Schuyler at the Schuyler House, in Janesville, one dark boy named COLE, at about three years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away. 82nd and 12th st.

BOARD—A Gentleman and Lady and a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and lodging by applying at the house formerly occupied by Mr. W. Holden, corner of Pleasant and Franklin streets. April 25th, 1851. dawdawf

WANTED—Two Volunteers not liable to draft, to serve one or two years in the United States Army. Apply to J. MCKEE & BRO.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—50 or 500 acres of choice unimproved lands, located within six to eight miles of the city and country seat, and a good house and barn. The lands will be exchanged for city property or a good farm, and the difference will be paid in money, by applying at LEAVITT & DEARBORN'S BOOKSTORE. 82nd and 12th st.

DRESS GOODS! We have an odd & variety, unsurpassed for

TAKEN UP—About the 15th of July, by the subscriber, one large red iron COW, about eight years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away as soon as possible. THOMAS P. DUNHAM. 82nd and 12th st.

TO SUBSCRIBERS TO THE BOUNDARY BUGLE—All persons who have subscribed to this monthly paper, are requested to call on the undersigned at the First National Bank, Janesville, Wis., and renew the same. JNO. MITCHELL, Chairman Mill Committee.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR DOGS—Notice is hereby given that the ordinance in regard to dogs running at large will be enforced after this date. August 1st, 1851. JNO. MITCHELL, Mayor.

CAME INTO MY INCLOSURE—A stray dog, of about 15 pounds weight. The animal is quite white. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take it away. 82nd and 12th st.

TAKEN UP—Came into the inclosure of the subscriber, on about the 1st day of August, the last part of the year, two years old, white face and stag horns. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away as soon as possible. T. H. WOOLLISSROFT. 82nd and 12th st.

DAY BOARDERS—A few Day Boarders can be accommodated at the house recently occupied by W. W. Hobden, corner of Pleasant and Franklin streets. 16th and 12th st.

3 840 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE, lying in the towns of Center, Magnolia, Spring Valley, and Plymouth, in Rock county, Wisconsin. For terms of sale apply to J. J. K. Pease, Janesville, Wis. 82nd and 12th st.

NOTICE—How to avoid the Drift—Left in the Rock County sand, forming for the past 80 years, Miss. 1st and 2d. 82nd and 12th st.

Local injury!..... \$100.00
Overhead beauty, one year..... 100.00
" " " two years..... 200.00
" " " three years..... 300.00
Headquarters at the Proved Master's office, Janesville. H. C. GOULD, Esq., Recording Officer. 82nd and 12th st.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—One acre for sale at a great bargain a splendid FARM situated 1½ miles west of the Beldi depot, just outside the city limits. Said farm consists 40 acres of choice land. The buildings are poor, and the house is in a bad state of repair. Two houses, fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c. Terms made easy. I will exchange this property for desirable property in or near this city.

Further particulars inquire of the subscriber at the new wooden factory, or of M. J. Cooley, Jr., Re-
sident. 23rd and 12th st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—I now offer for sale at a great bargain a splendid FARM situated 1½ miles west of the Beldi depot, just outside the city limits. Said farm consists 40 acres of choice land. The buildings are poor, and the house is in a bad state of repair. Two houses, fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c. Terms made easy. I will exchange this property for desirable property in or near this city.

Further particulars inquire of the subscriber at the new wooden factory, or of M. J. Cooley, Jr., Re-
sident. 23rd and 12th st.

TERMS EASY! A part of the purchase money may remain on mort-
gage, interest, and principal, \$1,000.00. 82nd and 12th st.

Janesville, April 25, 1851.

OLD WINES AND LIQUORS FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES warranted pure, and can be relied upon in case of sickness, where a pure article is needed. PHILADELPHIA DRUGSTORE. 82nd and 12th st.

REMOVAL—DR. HALE has re-
moved his Throat and Lung Institute to the

Spicer House, Block over Colwell's Drug Store. 82nd and 12th st.

BAY RUM—A pleasant, refreshing

and cooling perfume. An excellent article for head or hair, and also for adding to water for washing, especially in warm weather. H. C. CUTTS, JOHN MITCHELL, Mayor.

Attest: G. H. WILLIAMS, City Clerk. 76th and 12th st.

Rice, Gaul & Rice.

Bice, Gaul & Rice's Column.

DRY GOODS RETAILING

LESS THAN

NEW YORK JOBPING PRICES!

We have now on hand the largest stock of

Clothing.

YOUNG AMERICA

CLOTHING HOUSE!

We have now on hand the largest stock of

CLOTHS! CASSIMERES!

VESTINGS, &c.

ever brought to this market. The largest stock of

CLOTHING!

FOUR

MEN AND BOYS!

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

HATS AND CAPS!

Dealing exclusively in

GOODS FOR MEN'S WEAR

for the past fifteen years, I am enabled to

Offer Superior Inducements

to buyers trusting to receive:

A Call From Every One!

I remain respectfully,

M. Harsh,
309 and 22d and 3m Young America Clothing House.

T H A T I S S O , A N D N O M I S T A K E !

If You Wish to Save Money

you must go where they sell

GOODS THE CHEAPEST.

and that place is

M. C. SMITH & CO.'S

where you can save fifty cents to one dollar on a Hat.

You can save from one dollar to a dollar and a half on a Coat.

You can save from two dollars to six dollars on a Coat.

In addition to these great savings you will procure goods of

A Better Quality,

A Better Style,

and a Better Fit

T H A N AT A N Y O T H E R S T O R E !

this side of Boston.

F A R M E R S ,

Don't pay Twelve Shillings for a Hat

at some of the small concerns round town, when you can purchase the same at our store for one dollar.

Don't pay \$4 for a Linen Coat,

when you can get the same quality at M. C. Smith & Co. for \$1.

Don't pay from \$20 to \$25 for a Black Dress Coat,

when you can purchase precisely the same quality at M. C. Smith & Co. for from \$12 to \$15.

Don't pay from \$25 to \$30 for a Suit of Clothes,

when you can purchase the same, a suit a little better, at M. C. Smith & Co. at from \$20 to \$25.

Don't go and pay \$10 for a Trunk,

when you can buy the same at our store for \$6.

Now, Farmers of Rock County,

T H I S I S N O B L O W I N G ,

but the real truth, and after you have looked into

G I V E U S A C A L L !

we have marked down at an

E N O R M O U S R E D U C T I O N .

which we have marked down at an

A N D S A C Q U E S .

to those wishing to purchase.

G R E A T ' B A R C A I N S .

to those wishing to purchase.

T E R M S E A S Y !

A part of the purchase money may remain on mort-

gage, interest, and principal, \$1,000.00. 82nd and 12th st.

Janesville, April 25, 1851.

D R Y G O O D S R E T A I L I N G

Bryant at Home.

I WENT from Greenwood to Roslyn (L. I.) to pass a couple of days with the friend who's residence for fifteen years has made that place memorable. He said, with great feeling, that death had never crossed his threshold, and a coffin had been borne from his home. Yet in his kindly and serious presence, it is easy to meditate upon all the shadows as well as the lights of human life. He who wrote the poem to the "Ringed Gentleman" is also the author of "Thaumaturgus," and good company for the lover of nature and man, whatever his mood. His house and grounds are charming. Providence has smiled upon him alike in the choice and culture of his land. In trees and shrubs he is successful as no one else within my knowledge, and his flowers, fruits and forest show nearly all that one zone will harbor. His favorite grove is a memorable haunt, and will be always classic ground; for he has seen the wood shoot up to its present growth and his own hand, with loved and gentle helpers, has laid out and formed those winding paths. Yet beautiful as the whole place is in woods, garden and waters, it is by no means fully developed. It is a diamond in the rough, and if his ideas are carried out, it will be transformed into a paradise that no other fifty acres on earth can surpass in the same style. Bryant seems young in step, tone, and temper, yet he will be seventy years old in November—a sober age which many of our conspicuous men have attained, or are nearing. Dewey, Everett, and I believe, James Walker, have reached that venerable term. Long may they live, and never have reason to say that their days have been few or evil.—Rev. Dr. Osgood.

B R Y A N T A T H O M E .

An account of the purchase money may remain on mort-

gage, interest, and principal, \$1,000.00. 82nd and 12th st.

Janesville, April 25, 1851.

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COMMERCIAL.

SUPPORTED BY THE JANESVILLE GAZETTE, BY BUMP & GATE,
GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, August 16, 1864.

The grain market presented quite a lively appearance today, receipts being larger than for several weeks past. Wheat was in brisk demand by both millers and shippers, and we note advance in prices of 10¢ per bushel, with sales of about 1,000 bushels at \$1.85@.05 for prime samples, and \$1.90@.10 for other grades, cl. 100@.05. Oats were in good demand for judgment, and prices may be quoted \$1.10@.05 higher, with sales at \$1.20@.10 per bushel. Oats usually higher, particularly for now. Receipts today were full 1,000 bushels, which sold at \$1.90@.05 for old No. 1, and \$1.85@.05 for new. Receipts today were full 1,000 bushels, which sold at \$1.90@.05 for old No. 1, and \$1.85@.05 for new. Receipts today were full 1,000 bushels, which sold at \$1.90@.05 and common to fair quality at \$1.70@.10 per bushel. Oil-cake produce unchanged.

We make up prices as follows:

WHEAT—White winter at \$1.00@.20 extra millings spring \$1.05@.20; shipping grades at \$1.00@.15.

CORN—per bushel per 100 lbs. \$1.15@.10, or less.

OATS—Old No. 1 \$1.85@.10; new No. 1 \$1.90@.10.

HARLEY—Prize samples at \$1.70@.15; common to fair at \$1.30@.10.

BUTTER—Good to choice retail score at 30@.25c.

BEANS—Prize white \$2.00@.25; choice lots \$1.75@.15.

POTATOES—Choked Neshannocks and Peach Blow, at 30¢@.05; common and mixed lots 40¢@.05.

COOKIES—Fair quality at 15¢@.05 per dozen.

POULTRY—Turkeys, dressed, @ 6¢. Chickens 7¢@. per pound.

HIDES—Green \$10@.05; dry 14@.05.

SHEN PLATES—Range from \$1.00 to \$2.00 each.

TOBACCO—Fair prime leaf 10¢@.05.

WOOL—Dull at 10¢@.05, 1¢ off for unshorn.

FLOUR—Spring at retail at 35¢ per 100 lbs.

NEW YORK MARKET.

[By Telegraph.]

New York, August 15.

FLOUR—Unchanged, at 30¢@.05 K. H. D.

WHEAT—Open, quiet and closed dull, at 10¢ lower, at \$14@.25 for Chicago spring; \$12@.15 for Milwaukee club.

COIN—12 lower.

STOCKS—Dull but dull.

GOLD—Closes at \$2.00.

MILWAUKEE MARKET.

[By Telegraph.]

Milwaukee, August 15, 1864.

WHEAT—No material change.

NO. 1 spring in store at \$20@.05; No. 20@.05; No. 24@.05.

OATS—Lower, in store at 70¢.

CORN—Stable, at 12¢ in store.

GOAT—Buying at \$2.50.

Railroads.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.

Beloit and Madison Branch.

On and after May 15th, 1864, trains will leave and arrive as follows, Sundays excepted:

Day Express to Oregon, Chicago, 7:25 a.m.; Atton, 7:35 p.m.; Day Express arrives at Oregon from Atton, 3:15 p.m.

A stage will leave the Oregon daily, at 7 a.m., connecting with the above train at Atton, at 5:12 p.m., and arrive at Janesville at 4:30 p.m.

W. ABEL, Agent.

GREAT AMERICAN LINE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND LAKE SHORE RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

On and after Sunday, May 15th, 1864, and until further notice, trains will leave the depot, corner Van Buren and Sherman streets, as follows:

6:30 A.M., Mail (via old road) daily except Sundays.

6:00 P.M., Lighting Express (via the line) daily, except Sundays.

10:00 P.M., Night Express, (via old road) daily, except Sundays.

All of the above trains make direct connection at Toledo with trains on LAKE SHORE ROADS, for Cleveland, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, New York and Boston, and all points' in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and the New England States.

All Companies made in Union Depot. Luxurious SLEEPING CARIS accompany night trains, running between Chicago and Detroit, and Chicago and Cleveland, without charge.

Passenger tickets sold enough to all principal points east.

For details of information apply at the Company's Office, No. 50 Clark Street, under the Standard House, or at the Depot. H. E. SAWYER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW YORK & ERIE RAILROAD.

Great Broad Gauge, Double track, and Telegraph.

NEW YORK, BOSTON, and All Eastern Cities.

Carrying the Great Western United States Mail.

Express trains leave Dunkirk, on arrival of all trains from the Great Central, dep't. at 7:30 A.M.

Arrive at 10:30 A.M., via Erie, at 12:30 P.M.

Arrive at 1:30 P.M., via Albany, at 2:30 P.M.

Arrive at 3:30 P.M., via Utica, at 4:30 P.M.

Arrive at 5:30 P.M., via Syracuse, at 6:30 P.M.

Arrive at 7:30 P.M., via Utica, at 8:30 P.M.

Arrive at 9:30 P.M., via Albany, at 10:30 P.M.

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